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VOLUME XLII.....NO. 164

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

NEW YORK AQUARIUM—QUEEN STREET.  
BOWERY THEATRE—NASSAU ST. ST. ST.  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—COLONIAL SQUARE.  
WALLACK'S THEATRE—WALL ST.  
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—EVANGELINE.  
TIVOLI THEATRE—VALLEY ST.  
TOKY PASTORAL—VALLEY ST.  
COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VALLEY ST.  
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—VALLEY ST.  
GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN—SUMMIT CONCERT.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1877.

From our reports this morning the probabilities  
are that the weather in New York to-day will be  
warmer and cloudy, with occasional light rains,  
followed by decreasing cloudiness.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market  
was less active than on Monday, but there  
was still considerable activity, particularly  
in the coal stocks. With the exception of  
the latter issues the market was strong. Gold  
opened at 104 1/2 and closed at 105. Govern-  
ment bonds were lower, but closed steady,  
while railroad bonds were dull and without  
much change. Money on call was easy at 1 1/2  
per cent.

THE TOBACCO CROP in St. Domingo is all  
right, but Baz, General Grant's old friend, is in  
trouble. He is rarely in anything else.

GEORGIA VOTED on the question of framing a  
new constitution yesterday. The republicans,  
black and white, voted against the measure, and  
the democrats in favor of it.

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT accompanied the Prince  
and Princess of Wales to the Ascot races yester-  
day, and with them occupied the royal stand.  
The attendance was immense and the racing  
splendid.

THE COMMISSION to settle the fishery question  
between the United States and Canada meets at  
Halifax this week. The two countries are rep-  
resented by able counsel and the case on each  
side will be strongly presented.

IT WILL BE DIFFICULT by and by to find any  
one who was opposed to rapid transit. A com-  
mittee of the Aldermen has agreed to allow the  
Third Avenue road to run steam cars, and now  
the Second and Eighth Avenue lines want the  
same right.

THE NEW BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the Brooklyn  
bridge organized yesterday. The expenditures  
to date amount to \$7,488,646, and the receipts  
to \$7,649,014. Mr. Murphy promises that the  
work will be finished in three years. At the  
present rate of progress it will require ten times  
three.

NEW YORK'S MILLION of inhabitants will hear  
with the most profound regret that Alderman  
Bryan Reilly has resigned his position on the  
street committee. The outrage is unpardon-  
able. Mr. Reilly ought to resign altogether. The  
Board is unworthy of him.

MR. PRESIDENT SMITH, of the Police Board, in  
a conference yesterday with the Society for the  
Prevention of Crime on the liquor question, said  
he was opposed to assigning the police to duty  
which would debauch their morals. This is  
right. The force is so exemplary and angelic  
that it would be a grave crime to throw tempta-  
tion in its way.

THERE WERE FIVE EXCELLENT RACES at  
Jerome Park yesterday. The next notable  
event in the world of amusement was the re-  
gatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, which at-  
tracted thousands of eager spectators. The day  
was beautiful and the behavior and manage-  
ment of almost all the vessels in the race all that  
could be desired.

THE RECEPTION of the Manhattan Club to  
Mr. Tilden, Mr. Hendricks, Governor Robinson  
and Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer last night  
was, in point of attendance and oratory,  
entirely successful. All the speeches, of  
course, had more or less of a political signifi-  
cance. Mr. Tilden was loudly cheered to the  
echo, and so were some of the other speakers,  
particularly Mr. Hendricks. They all seemed  
to have had 1880 in their eye, and were an-  
guine of success. They must not in their en-  
thusiasm forget that to win that success they  
must first deserve it.

A VOLCANIC DISTURBANCE is reported from  
the Pacific coast, which has been attended by a  
positive eruption from one of the long quiescent  
craters in Southern California, near the Colo-  
rado line. It will be remembered that quite  
recently a vast canal was opened in the  
ocean bed, near Honolulu, from which the vol-  
canic flames forced their way through the  
depths of the ocean to the surface and there  
burned fiercely. Through this and similar places  
of inlet the waters have been pouring and gen-  
erating vast volumes of steam and gases, which,  
in their efforts to escape, cause the disturbance  
of the surface that are now being reported.

THE WEATHER.—The low pressure of Sunday  
on the northeastern coast has given place to an  
unusually high barometer, which embraces all  
the territory east of the Ohio and lake region  
and southward of St. Louis. The lowest pres-  
sure continues in the Missouri Valley, attended  
by light rains on the northern margin of the  
area and brisk to high winds. In the South At-  
lantic States a remarkably heavy rainfall was  
experienced during the early hours of  
yesterday, which was due to the move-  
ment of a depression to the eastward and  
southward. This disturbance had already been  
indicated by the local winds. Rains  
have also generally fallen over the lake region.  
The heat area of seventy degrees extended  
northward into Canada yesterday. The pres-  
sure has fallen decidedly in California. The iso-  
therm curved northward from Philadelphia,  
embracing Montreal, then southward and west-  
ward, excluding Buffalo, but embracing Detroit  
and Chicago, Omaha and North Platte. The  
area of eighty degrees embraced Tennessee, the  
South Atlantic and Gulf States. A general  
cloudiness prevailed along the Atlantic coast.  
The weather in New York to-day will be warmer  
and cloudy, with occasional light rains, fol-  
lowed by decreasing cloudiness.

Fiscal Policy of the Administration.

The Treasury outlook has so brightened that  
the financial world takes note of it  
with a feeling of gratified surprise. The  
extent and rapidity of the change is best  
marked by contrasting the doubting and  
rather despondent tone of the last report of  
the Secretary of the Treasury with the en-  
gagements entered into by the Syndicate of  
American and foreign bankers on Saturday.  
In December last Secretary Morrill was un-  
able to see his way to resumption in  
1879 without important new legislation  
by Congress, but after an interval of  
only six months the country is apparently  
on a sure road to specie payments at the  
designated time, although Congress did  
nothing at the late session to promote the  
measure. Secretary Morrill recommended a  
law authorizing the issue of four and a half  
per cent bonds for funding surplus green-  
backs—a recommendation which proves that  
he had no expectation at that time that the  
four per cent bonds would become exchange-  
able even for greenbacks, much less that  
within six months the Treasury would be  
able to sell them at par in gold. Secretary  
Morrill's misgivings did not discredit his  
financial judgment, for he had as yet been  
able to sell only forty millions of the four  
and a half per cent, and had two  
hundred and sixty millions of them  
still on his hands. Nobody could have  
anticipated so wonderful an improvement  
of the situation as that which we now wit-  
ness, when two hundred millions of the four  
and a half per cent have been sold, and  
the Secretary of the Treasury, in the ex-  
ercise of a discretion conferred on him by law,  
has withdrawn the other one hundred mil-  
lions of that class of bonds because the credit  
of the government has risen so high that the  
four per cent can be sold at par. This un-  
expected fact puts quite a new face on the  
great fiscal problems which confronted the  
new administration, and relieves them of a  
great part of their difficulty. There is no longer  
any reasonable ground to doubt that specie  
payments can be resumed in January,  
1879, without any additional legislation. The  
process might be rendered somewhat more  
gentle and easy, and on some points a little  
less circuitous by a new law permitting a  
direct funding of greenbacks; but such a  
law is no longer a necessity, and would be  
only a minor convenience.

The unexpected capabilities of the Res-  
umption law of 1875 afford a curious illus-  
tration of the lack of foresight with which  
important legislative measures are some-  
times planned. Neither advocates nor  
opponents of that act had any faith  
in it as a practical method of  
resumption. It was voted for by  
rag money inflationists in Congress  
because it seemed to them a shrewd device  
for postponing specie payments indefinitely  
under a guise of friendship for the measure.  
They were satisfied that it did not permit of  
any substantial contraction of the currency,  
and Senator Sherman, who drew the bill,  
was so anxious to get votes enough to pass  
it that he took great pains not to shock the  
prejudices of the inflationists. The substi-  
tution of silver for the fractional currency  
would produce no contraction, because the  
amounts were to be equal. The withdrawal  
of eighty dollars of greenbacks for every  
hundred dollars of new bank notes issued  
was regarded by the inflationists as a slight  
advantage to their side, because the  
average greenback reserve of the banks for  
redeeming their circulation is less than  
twenty per cent. The permission given to the  
Secretary of the Treasury to use the surplus  
revenue for accumulating a stock of gold for  
redemption purposes was regarded as a nul-  
lity, because so many taxes had been taken  
off or reduced that no considerable surplus  
was expected, and there would, indeed,  
have been none in fact had it not been for  
the large subsequent reduction of expendi-  
tures by the democratic House. The authority  
to sell the new bonds at not less  
than par in coin to provide gold for res-  
umption was thought to amount to  
nothing, because it was not expected  
that the bonds could be sold at  
par for actual gold, although the  
Treasury might be able to force an exchange  
of the old six per cent for the new five per  
cent bonds. The act of 1875 was accord-  
ingly regarded at the time of its passage,  
both by hard money men and rag money  
men, as a mere direction to resume at a  
prescribed date, without providing any  
available means. President Grant signed  
the bill on the ground that it acknowledged  
an obligation to redeem the greenbacks in  
gold, but with his approval he sent in a  
message pointing out the necessity, and  
urging the adoption, of more efficient means  
to make the promised resumption effectual.  
"The necessity of an increased revenue"  
was what he chiefly insisted on, and a  
restoration of the duty on tea  
and coffee was one of his specific  
recommendations for that purpose. He did  
not allude at all to the permitted sale of the  
new bonds at par, evidently regarding that  
as no practical provision at all; but he did  
recommend a scheme of his own for a gradual  
retirement of greenbacks, by buying  
them in advance of 1879 at their actual  
value in gold. But all those recommendations  
fell on deaf ears, and Congress has  
done nothing from that day to this to change  
the Resumption act from the theoretical  
fiction it was then supposed to be into a practical  
reality.

But what Congress failed to do has been  
surprisingly worked out by events which  
that body did not anticipate, and which have  
converted an act whose resumption features  
were deemed a dead letter at the time of its  
passage into a feasible and efficient plan for  
specie payments. One of the things of  
which Congress had no foresight in 1875  
was a large surrender of their circulation  
by the national banks. There had been  
such a cry, or rather such a howl, by the  
inflationists for "more money," and the  
West and South had raised such a per-  
sistent clamor for permission to issue  
more bank notes, that the last thing  
expected was an actual decrease  
in the bank circulation of the coun-  
try. But this is not the only  
thing that has happened to disconcert  
their calculations. Had this been all  
resumption in 1879 would be practically  
impossible under the present law. The  
improved credit of the government is the

great factor in the case; but, until the con-  
tract made last Saturday with the Syndi-  
cate, resumption under the present law  
seemed extremely questionable. The ability  
to sell the four and a half per cent at  
par made resumption possible, but left it  
too difficult. The salability of the four per  
cents at par in gold dispels all reasonable  
doubt and opens a plain path to specie pay-  
ments in 1879, if Secretary Sherman man-  
ages with the skill and prudence which  
may be fairly expected of him.

Finding that resumption cannot be suc-  
cessfully resisted and cannot be postponed,  
inasmuch as a veto will prevent the repeal of  
the act of 1875, Congress will probably  
consent to a retirement of greenbacks by  
direct funding at the rate of five millions a  
month during the year 1878. This would  
more than suffice for bringing the outstand-  
ing greenbacks down to the prescribed three  
hundred millions before January 1, 1879.  
No competent judge doubts that this  
amount of greenbacks can be kept at  
par. A considerable gold reserve should  
be held against them at the date of  
resumption, in order that the ability of  
the Treasury to redeem on demand all that  
are offered may be too fully assured to  
admit of any question. If the surplus sixty  
millions of greenbacks are retired before the  
date of resumption the task of preparing  
meanwhile a sufficient gold reserve to  
keep the residue at par will not be diffi-  
cult. Secretary Sherman has now got the  
problem so securely in his grasp that Con-  
gress will probably accept and facilitate  
what it is powerless to prevent.

The War News.

Hobart Pacha's intentions or orders with  
regard to the bombardment of Odessa figure  
in the despatches again to-day; but we  
doubt whether the Russian city has yet  
heard the sound of his guns. Indeed, if the  
Russian torpedo system has any value what-  
ever, the duty of bombarding Odessa must  
necessarily be a very wet one, and from  
what has actually occurred on the Danube  
it is to be inferred that the Russian torpedo  
system has a very substantial value. All  
the vim was taken out of the whole fleet of  
Turkish monitors by the results of the  
encounter of one of their number with  
two torpedo boats, and it is very certain  
that the story has not improved the  
morale of the Sultan's navy. Still there  
are some substantial advantages to be gained  
for the Ottoman cause by a bold stroke at Rus-  
sia, and if Hobart Pacha is the man for the  
occasion, of which there is as yet no evi-  
dence, now is his time. Russia, it seems,  
has a borrowing capacity not counted  
upon generally, as she is able to draw  
upon the resources of her own sub-  
jects to the extent of two hundred  
million roubles—an evidence that her peo-  
ple have both money and confidence. Both  
will be greatly needed if the war does not  
move with a sweep in a short time. In Asia  
it has certainly gone forward as rapidly as  
could possibly be expected, and it may be  
unreasonable to demand more in a single  
campaign than has already been gained  
there. But the attention of the world is  
fixed on the Danube operations, and there  
the war drags; and it is to be apprehended  
that Russia will lose men terribly if her  
armies do not soon emerge from the marshy  
districts near the river.

Blood for Blood.

The lesson of the origin, the crimes and  
the fate of the Molly Maguires in the coal  
regions of Pennsylvania, as told in the in-  
teresting letter of our correspondent pub-  
lished to-day, is at once sad and instructive.  
There seems something like a shade of  
excuse for the original combinations made  
by the workers in the mines against the  
power which has ground down the wages of  
labor lower and lower as coal has fallen in  
price, refusing to bear any share of the bur-  
den imposed by the decline and throwing  
all upon the producers. When coal de-  
clined in price to the consumer the great  
carrying companies, strong in their mono-  
poly, would not yield any of their profits,  
but left the producer to bear the whole bur-  
den of the fall, and so, says our correspond-  
ent, "cheap coal means the ruin of  
thousands; more work and less bread  
for the toilers in the mines." Labor com-  
bined against capital by means of unions,  
and then inside the unions was planted  
the seed of a secret society, which speedily  
grew to be a terrible engine of the blackest  
crimes.

The Molly Maguires commenced by se-  
cretly controlling by their votes the action  
of the trade societies, carrying such union-  
ists as were not with them the way they de-  
sired to go, and then, extending their  
sphere, they tried their power to con-  
trol local politics. Working in the  
dark they were the more dangerous and  
the more successful, until not only the su-  
pervisors, who control all the highway  
labor, but the jury commissioners, became  
subject to their influence. Copying the  
tactics of the old and new Tammany rings  
they shrewdly cast their nets around the  
administration of justice until the courts  
were powerless against them. The gratifi-  
cation of bad passions naturally followed  
the sense of strength and irresponsibility,  
and assassinations, mysterious and some-  
times seemingly purposeless, became com-  
mon throughout the region infested by  
these reckless villains. The old Tammany  
bandit stole; the Molly Maguires mur-  
dered. But in each case crime increased in  
proportion as immunity followed law-  
breaking, until detection and punishment  
overtook the criminals. The doomed "Mol-  
lies" who now lie in jail awaiting death are  
mainly young and desperate men. The  
first step in lawlessness has led them on by  
slow but certain stages to destruction.  
Lives that might have been useful and  
happy are cut short by a violent death.  
Souls that might have unshrinkingly faced  
the Judgment Day must go before their  
Maker red with innocent blood. Even girls  
have in some instances been dragged into  
crime by these wretches while yet too young  
to understand the consequences of their  
acts. The law should be suffered to take  
its course on all the doomed men. The  
gallows will reap a rich harvest, but it will  
not be begrudged if the terrible example  
educates forever the cowardly and detest-  
able crime of organized assassination.

A Hopeless Defence.

A Mormon bishop comes down from the  
mountains of Utah to set the people of the  
Atlantic States right in their views concern-  
ing Brigham Young and his associates in  
crime. He is particularly anxious that the  
great outside world should regard the Mor-  
mon prophet and his hierarchy as the mildest  
of gentlemen, who have all their lifetime  
been engaged in nothing but works of mercy  
and general goodness. It is proper that  
"Bishop" Sharp should so represent them;  
the "Bishop" has "waxed fat" on the "drip-  
pings of the sanctuary." He is a faithful  
servant and somewhat of a diplomatist, and  
so glides along as smoothly as possible over  
the rugged path which the Mormons have  
managed to make for themselves.

The plausible "Bishop," in talking glibly  
of the material wealth and great future of  
Utah, wishes to make the world forget the  
dark and bloody past. But he miscalcu-  
lates the American people. They are for-  
giving in their natural instincts, but they  
still preserve that rude sense of right which  
demands reparation for wrong from an  
enemy in arms. Were the Mormons pro-  
strate at the feet of civilization and begging  
for clemency for their past outrages they  
might possibly be pardoned. But every one  
who knows anything of Brigham Young and  
his life of assumption and brutality knows  
that he is as much to-day the despot over  
the unfortunate people who are under his  
teachings as he was thirty years ago, and  
that the life of an offensive Gentile or opo-  
state in his Territory is only safe to-day be-  
cause the debased leader dreads the swift  
judgment that would follow a renewal of his  
former bloody work.

"Bishop" Sharp cannot be ignorant of the  
fact that all that is commendable and at-  
tractive in Utah now has been forced there  
despite of Brigham Young and Mormonism.  
The mining enterprises and the railroad  
building in Utah, in which the "Bishop"  
glories, were all forced upon them. The  
first Gentile miners were rudely treated and  
every possible obstacle was thrown in their  
paths. The Mormon pulpits denounced them,  
and Mormon newspapers taught the  
people to regard them as the forerunners of  
the grand army that would assuredly fol-  
low and destroy the peace and quiet of their  
homes. Under these discouragements the  
first "prospectors" in Utah toiled on the  
mountain sides seeking for the hidden  
treasure. How many of them were mur-  
dered will never be known here. They  
persevered and they triumphed. The gold  
and the silver which Brigham dreaded as  
the incentive of Gentile immigration into  
his domains did come to the light of day,  
and the first footstep of civilization  
was then heard, much to his annoyance  
and dread. The Mormon war against  
railroads was just as fiercely waged,  
and yet "Bishop" Sharp now pretends  
to glory in the wealth of the mines and the  
advantages of railroad facilities for the de-  
velopment of the Territory. To both mines  
and railroads the Mormon priests were op-  
posed, and well they might be, for the suc-  
cess of either was the death knell of their  
debasement. They realize that they are no  
longer isolated, and, with the  
low cunning of long years of bad training,  
they hasten to give themselves credit for  
improvements that have been forced upon  
them.

It is consistent for "Bishop" Sharp to assail  
the correspondent of an independent paper  
that exposes the iniquities of his masters;  
but any such struggle against exposure and  
punishment must be futile. The nation is  
resolved that the iniquity shall now and  
forever be swept away, and that, as a neces-  
sary step, the dreadful crimes committed  
by the infamous leaders shall be punished.  
The shortest and surest way to open the  
eyes of the deluded followers is to bring  
the villains who have deceived them to  
justice. The hangman's rope will be the  
most effective instrument with which to  
strangle the monster of Mormonism.

West Point Graduates.

The Board of Visitors seem to be satisfied  
that the National Military Academy was  
never administered with more intelligence  
and success than it is at present under  
General Schofield, although Congress, by a  
misplaced economy, has curtailed the  
means of making this important institution  
useful. Between seventy and eighty cadets  
will be graduated this week and become en-  
titled to the brevet rank of second lieuten-  
ants. We notice that some Western jour-  
nals take this occasion to find fault that the  
government is put to the expense of edu-  
cating and paying so many officers whose  
services are not needed. It is even advised  
that if the Academy is to be longer main-  
tained only a small proportion of the cadets  
should receive commissions and the rest be  
dismissed to the pursuits of civil life when  
they have gone through the course of stud-  
ies, the five or ten who stand highest in  
their class being retained. This absurd  
suggestion has not even the merit of being  
a logical consequence of the clamor for the  
reduction of the army. It is asked, indeed,  
what possible justification there can be for  
a large annual crop of new officers if there  
are to be no men for them to command?  
This is a shallow question. It is because  
we maintain but a small standing army  
that we need an abundant supply of  
capable, trained officers. As often as a  
necessity arises for large armies we are  
obliged to extemporize them. It would be  
impossible to transform vast bodies of raw  
recruits rapidly into efficient soldiers with-  
out the services of a corresponding propor-  
tion of thoroughly competent officers. It  
is safe to have our standing army so small  
as we always make it in time of peace only  
because we regularly train officers enough  
to promptly convert citizens into dis-  
ciplined soldiers in emergencies. There could  
not be a wiser measure of economy than the  
Military Academy, which keeps us always  
within a few steps of an efficient army for  
large military undertakings without the ex-  
pense of supporting one when it is not  
needed. We create and support what is the  
life and vigor of armies—able officers. With  
a sufficient number of these we can quickly  
organize great armies whenever they are  
wanted.

The idea that we should commission  
every year only the five or ten cadets who  
stand highest in their class is, if possible,

still more absurd. It is safer to let the  
ablest of them go into civil life than the less  
gifted. In point of fact many of the ablest  
do always resign their commissions in time  
of peace, because they find more lucrative  
employment as civil engineers, architects,  
professors in schools of science, and man-  
agers of railroads. But the superior men  
who thus leave the army in peace promptly  
return to it on the breaking out of a war. A  
large proportion of the most distinguished  
officers in our late civil war were West  
Point graduates who had gone into civil  
life. They had not forgotten their military  
education, and had acquired a great deal of  
other useful practical knowledge which in-  
creased their fitness for high commands.  
The bulk of more ordinary graduates, who  
remained in the service, were kept fresh in  
the routine matters requisite for training  
recruits into soldiers and filling subordinate  
places. It is not necessary that all  
army officers should be great gen-  
erals, but a multitude of good routine  
officers are needed in the organization  
of a new army. Hence the utility of giving  
commissions to all graduates and retaining  
them in the service until they are tempted  
to resign their commissions by the chance  
of lucrative employments in civil life. These  
exceptionally able officers are sure to come  
back the moment a war begins, because  
their superior talents insure them the highest  
prizes in a war of any length. The  
Military Academy is our only guarantee of  
efficient armies in time of war, and it ought  
to be very liberally supported.

Life Saving Medals.

We print to-day the order of the Sec-  
retary of the Treasury to the Director of  
the Mint to have struck two "life saving medals"  
of gold of the first class—one for Colonel  
Schuyler Crosby, the other for Carl Fosberg,  
seaman, formerly of the yacht Mohawk.  
This honorable distinction is conferred  
under an act of Congress cited in the order  
for "heroic daring in saving and endeavor-  
ing to save human life." The tragic event  
of the loss of the Mohawk is no doubt still  
generally remembered. She was going down  
the bay with a holiday party on board and  
was as near as may be the reality of Gray's  
picture:  
Fair smiles the morn and soft the zephyr blows,  
And gayly riding o'er the azure realm  
In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes,  
Youth on the prow and Pleasure at the helm.  
Suddenly the scene was changed, how-  
ever. Badly handled in a sudden squall  
the yacht was capsized, her ballast shifted  
and it was impossible to right her. There  
were at the moment she went over some  
eight or nine persons in the cabin, and five  
of these were drowned despite the heroic  
exertions of Colonel Crosby and Carl Fosberg  
to help them out. Every one will agree that  
the honor the government now pays to those  
efforts was gallantly and devotedly earned.

Breeding a Pestilence.

The Police Commissioners appear to have  
settled the question of "dumping" in ac-  
cordance with the custom of the old polit-  
ical school. They dump the enormous  
street cleaning appropriation into the pool  
of lazy, worthless sweepers, cartmen and  
drivers furnished them by ward politicians,  
and the garbage in the bay or the North  
River or wherever else they please, and ask,  
after the example of Tweed, "What are you  
going to do about it?" The old Police Com-  
missioners having enjoyed the honor of es-  
tablishing a pest hole on the east side of  
the city by means of what Professor Chan-  
dler would call the healthful bouquet of the  
Harlem flats, the present Commissioners are  
endeavoring to rival their predecessors' fame  
by establishing a well supplied maga-  
zine of disease and death on the west side.  
The Street Cleaning Bureau's scows, under  
cover of the night, are said to be dumping  
their foul loads along the North River. The  
Police Board is evidently inclined to be im-  
partial. As the east sides have been com-  
pelled to bear the evils entailed on them by  
the fetid vapors of the Harlem flats, the  
Board probably deems it only fair that the  
heretofore healthful and beautiful homes of  
the west sides along the Hudson should re-  
ceive their share of the poison, and then,  
from whatever quarter the wind may happen  
to blow, the city is sure to be impartially  
and thoroughly impregnated with the foul  
breath of the garbage dumps.

If the city did not pay a princely fortune  
to these incapables for cleaning the city and  
protecting the public health they might  
have some excuse for getting rid of the gar-  
bage by dumping it wherever chance offered,  
without regard to consequences. But they  
swallow up the public money as sand and  
swallows up water, and show as little for it.  
It is their duty to bring intelligence to bear  
upon the garbage question, and to invent  
some means of getting rid of the garbage  
without risking a pestilence in the city. If  
they cannot do this they are unfit for the  
positions they hold; and Mayor Ely, in-  
stead of allowing himself to be bullied into  
making new partisan Police Commissioners,  
should set to work to get rid of the present  
Board. When the city needs cleaning the Com-  
missioners leave it in filth. Clothed with the  
duty of removing the garbage for the protec-  
tion of the public health, they make it a  
more critical peril to the public health than  
it would be if left to rot piecemeal in the  
streets. Yet all the time they swallow up  
every dollar of a liberal appropriation made  
to enable them to do just what they neglect  
to do. Is not this cause enough for their  
removal?

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Fried lobster. What!  
Thirty thousand Englishmen go to blind.  
Wagner was killed in public by Englishmen.  
George Eliot went to a white cashmere show.  
Milton's last picture cost his purchaser \$15,000.  
Miss Fanny Morrell will go to Silver Springs, R. I.  
Martha Milmore has been the guest of T. B. Aldrich.  
To-day at some boarding house is a hash Wednesday.  
John G. Whittier has gone to Maine in a friendly  
way.  
The bells of the season in London is from the Isle of  
Jersey.  
Whose sister's brother's cousin's wife's uncle is  
Gail Hamilton?  
Senator William Pinkney Whyte, of Maryland, is at  
the New York.  
Governor John F. Harris, of Pennsylvania, is at  
the Fifth Avenue.  
Viscount Parker arrived in this city yesterday and  
is at the Brevoort.  
It is reported that he has the old story of General But-  
ler's New Orleans conduct aboard by public presen-

ing him with a set of spoons. Much rather give him a  
good Santa Cruz sour.  
John Adams, son of Charles Adams, Jr., has made a  
bust of his father in cold marble.  
"Van" thinks that Grant will lead the republican  
opposition forces against Hayes.  
Now that Minister Pierpont has a crest he must  
feel that he is on the top of the wave.  
Kellogg is in Chicago en route to Cincinnati. He  
wears only a grizzly gray mustache.  
"Guth" again abuses the paragraph writers, and  
this time there is not one of them left.  
The Massachusetts editors will go to the Thousand  
Islands and the rapids of the St. Lawrence.  
Mr. Alonzo Towns, formerly editor of the Tallahassee  
Sentinel, will issue the Florida Immigrant.  
Pletcher came to the gallows through drink, and at  
the very last moment he took a drop too much.  
So Matthew Arnold's next article is to be on George  
Sand. We hope he will put a little sugar in his  
"Sand."  
Certain Southern cities have been warned of a raid  
in prospect by the burglars and cracksmen of New  
York city.

Senator Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana, and Sen-  
ator Theodore F. Hendon and ex-Governor Joel Parker,  
of New Jersey, are at the Fifth Avenue.  
The Chicago Times says that Grant's nepotism was  
nothing to Hayes' Ohioism. But the Times forgets  
that all the smart men come from Ohio this year.  
You can be a life member of the Free Trade club  
by paying \$100; and if you do not seize this opportunity  
you will have the \$100, but not the life membership.  
Norwich Bulletin:—"The Harvard nine, who were  
beaten by Yale last week, now attribute their defeat to  
the fact that they wanted considerable time in Latin  
and Greek."  
Burlington Hawkeye:—"Mr. Stiles F. Stanton, the  
paragon of the Norwich, Conn., Bulletin, has re-  
ceived a diplomatic appointment, and will sail for  
Paris on the 27th inst. Haw—Miles Stanton, old  
boy, bong aware. Veevee lay hommy qai rit. Bong  
yoyash. Parley voo, ding dong, hong dong pou."

Occasionally even a funny man will be deceived by a  
joke, as the Worcester Press in this and other in-  
stances:—"A correspondent wants to know how he  
prefers to purchase eggs—by the quart, pound or dozen.  
Perhaps they are better by the quart for milk punch,  
but for domestic use we prefer them the way they are  
laid—by the dozen."—New York Herald. The Herald  
will agree with us that one of the most inspiring  
sights ever witnessed by mortal man is to see a sober  
and industrious hen hopping from nest to nest and  
laying eggs in piles of a dozen each."

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

A "History of the Alphabet" is in Macmillan's press  
from the pen of Mr. Isaac Taylor.  
A bulky British Blue Book has been printed, con-  
taining evidence as to the protection of London in re-  
gard to fires, taken before a select committee of the  
House of Commons.  
Mr. Havard's last book is "Amsterdam at Venice,"  
for both of which places he has a strong affection, not  
to say enthusiasm.  
N. B. Sylvester, lawyer, of Troy, N. Y., has in press  
in that city a book entitled "Historical Sketches of  
Northern New York and the Adirondack Wilderness."  
James Schouler, Esq., of Boston, is at work on a  
"History of the United States Under the Constitution,"  
which aims to be an impartial and extensive work.  
The Young Ladies' Journal, published by the Wilkes  
& Rogers News Company, is a very interesting and in-  
structive magazine. It furnishes the latest Paris fash-  
ions, gives instruction how to make a variety of fancy  
articles to beautify our homes, and the articles on  
"Woman's Domestic, Useful and Lucrative Employ-  
ment" bestows much valuable information. With the  
June number an extra supplement supplies a hand-  
book of Poonah painting, with formulas and full in-  
struction for the work, with colored designs—rose and  
foliage—for practice in this elegant art.  
The Putnam has ready a new edition of the  
Jutes, showing how this remarkably criminal family  
has cost the State millions of dollars.  
Mr. Hoyer's article on Tournefort, in the June  
Scraper, is the best that has yet appeared on the  
famous famous novelist.  
G. F. Putnam's Sons have just added to their list  
of publications for the State Charities Aid Association  
a handbook for hospital visitors and a handbook for  
visitors to the poorhouse.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHICKERING HALL.  
Miss Arabella Root was last night the recipient of a  
testimonial concert at Chickering Hall. She was  
assisted by Count Dr. Pietro Loredan, a fine Italian  
pianist, who made his first appearance in this country;  
Mr. Eben, the flutist; Mr. James Pearce, organist; Mr.  
Gals, humorist, and Mr. J. W. Pearson, tenor. The  
hall was fairly filled, and the fair benefactress had  
been shown to be satisfied with the appreciation that  
was shown by her many friends who were present.  
The programme was judiciously selected with a view  
to the exhibition of the best capacity of the respective  
performers, and the entertainment was thoroughly  
enjoyed. Miss Root having so often bestowed her  
services in behalf of charity, it is reason to feel com-  
plimented by the attendance of so large a number of her  
friends and admirers. Several of her own musical  
compositions were sung.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.  
Another large audience was present at the garden  
last night, attracted by the excellent programme  
which Mr. Gilmore succeeds in varying so much to  
the satisfaction of his hearers. The performance to-  
night will be entirely new with one or two excep-  
tions, which have been made popular by their rep-  
etition. Several fine solos are to be the features of the  
evening, and those who love music and flowers can  
find no better place for an evening's enjoyment. The  
exhibition of June roses, strawberries and floral de-  
signs will take place this afternoon, and will continue  
in conjunction with concert, Thursday afternoon and  
evening. To-morrow evening the programme will  
consist of popular classical music.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.  
The Apollo Festival at Chicago cost \$10,000. The  
net profits were \$2,000.  
Miss Emma Abbott, assisted by Brignoli, will give a  
concert at Gloucester this evening.

Annie Louise Cary is to receive a testimonial con-  
cert in Chicago on Saturday evening.  
It is said that Mr. Charles Stanley has now de-  
finitely resolved to sing no more in opera.  
This evening Miss Emma Abbott will sing in Gloucester,  
Mass., assisted by Signors Brignoli and Ferranti.  
The Richings-Bernard English Opera Company have  
begun a season of one week at De Bar's Opera House,  
St. Louis.  
The Soldado Opera Bouffe Company began an en-  
gagement at the California Theatre, San Francisco,  
this week.  
Mr. Mapleson, of Drury Lane, London, is going to  
bring out Cherubini's "Medea," which has not been  
performed for seven years.  
Signor Verdi is at Cologne, where he will probably  
conduct the performance of his "Requiem" at the  
forthcoming Rhenish musical festival.  
Mr. John T. Raymond's engagement at the Grand  
Opera House is a brilliant success. This week the  
audiences have been greater than during the first, and  
the result proves that Colonel Sellers is still one of the  
permanent stage types of American society.

The Khedive of Egypt has paid for another season of  
Italian opera at Cairo, but it is said that the cost has  
been so enormous that he has resolved not to repeat  
the experiment. Henceforth